

NO. 824

KEARSARGE IS A FLYER

Fine Record by New Battleship on Official Trial.

CONDITIONS NOT VERY FAVORABLE

Had a Green Crew, Head Winds on Return Trip and a Slight Accident to Machinery Retarding Her Speed—Will Be Known in Naval Circles as a Seventeen-knot Boat—Maneuvered to Show How Well She Answered the Wheel.

Boston, Sept. 25.—The battleship Kearsarge on her official speed trial over the Cape Ana course today averaged 16.84 knots per hour. On the outward run of thirty-three knots she averaged 17.32 knots with smooth sea and wind abeam. On the return she averaged 16.87 knots against a head wind. The contract requirement was sixteen knots. The trial was successful in every particular. The Kearsarge today carried four big and two docking keels, the Iowa alone being presented in this shape for her trial run, and it is to the credit of the Kearsarge that her relative speed, with 500 horsepower less and 250 tons greater displacement, was approximately equal to that of the Iowa, although the latter on her trial made 17.02 for an average.

The run to the starting line, which for the Cape Ana course is off the tip of Nantuxet Island, was made at a moderate speed. The sea was smooth and the wind abeam, a very favorable day. The first mark boat, the Scorpion, was not far distant when the Kearsarge was put to the test. The Kearsarge then came down the line and crossed it at 10:21.12, with the funnels sending out clouds of smoke.

Boats Marking the Course.

The course of thirty-three knots was marked by five boats, as follows: The Scorpion at the start, near the Island Mayflower, Potomac, Resolute, and at the outer mark the Leyden.

The run to the eastward showed fine figures, whatever tide there was being on. The Kearsarge was in the lead without incident, and the average was much better than 17 knots. As the Leyden was passed the ship's helm was put first to port and then to starboard, the Kearsarge being reported to have "made a wheel" of sixty degrees, and the wheel finally the wheel went hard over, and the ship circled to port and headed on the return, having been over twenty-three minutes maneuvering. On the run back the Kearsarge was again put to the test, the wind blowing strongly from ahead and the sea being swept by long swells.

The Kearsarge, while nominally a 16-knot craft, will probably be spoken of as a 17-knot ship, and her performance to-day with a green crew and under economical conditions. According to Rear Admiral Rodgers, president of the board of inspection and survey, she is remarkably stiff and a fine boat in every respect.

Bursting of a Tube.

Shortly before the ship turned the stake boat on the homeward run, a tube in the feed water heater burst, letting cold water into the boilers, running the steam down, thus decreasing the revolutions of the propellers eight turns per minute. This mishap reduced the speed of the ship nearly three-quarters of a knot.

The Kearsarge on her return trip lay to about five miles outside Boston, where she will at once return to Newport News, Summary:

OUTWARD RUN. Elapsed Time. Knots.

First leg	22:27.14	17.49
Second leg	22:59.12	16.84
Third leg	23:10.12	16.87
Fourth leg	23:16.12	16.84
Fifth leg	23:24.12	16.84
Average in knots	16.84	
Time of turn at Boston Island, 23:28.		

RETURN. Elapsed Time. Knots.

First leg	23:27.14	16.84
Second leg	23:59.12	16.84
Third leg	24:10.12	16.87
Fourth leg	24:16.12	16.84
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PARNELL MONUMENT IN DUBLIN.

New York Committee Organized to Raise Funds for It.

New York, Sept. 25.—The Parnell Memorial Monument committee, which is raising funds to erect a monument to the Irish statesman in Dublin, met to-night and organized. William Temple Emmet was elected chairman and H. G. Bannan, secretary. All the committees were appointed to prepare for the reception, on October 22, of Lord Mayor Talbot, of Dublin, and Mr. Redmond, M. P., who will visit this city. A meeting of Irishmen and their sympathizers will be held in the Academy of Music at that time.

Launch of Torpedo-boat Craven.

Bath, Me., Sept. 25.—The new torpedo-boat Craven was successfully launched this afternoon. An attempt was made last Saturday to run the vessel into the water, but she became wedged on the ways, and the launch was postponed. The Craven was built by the American Shipbuilding Co., of Bath, Me., and is the first of a class of torpedo-boats built for the United States Navy.

40,000 Feet of Lumber Burned.

Cumberland, Md., Sept. 25.—The dry kiln of the plant of the Hardwood Lumber and Manufacturing Company, at Hyndman, nine miles northwest of Cumberland, was destroyed this morning by a fire of 40,000 feet of lumber. The loss, \$80,000, was covered by insurance.

The Grant Sails with Volunteers.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—The Twenty-third Regiment, U. S. V., sailed to-day for Manila on the transport Grant. In addition to the Twenty-sixth, the Grant carried 200 recruits of various regiments, together with nurses and hospital corps men, previously assigned to the Relief Expedition, who will sail within the next few days for Guam and Manila.

Apostolic Delegate for the Philippines.

New Orleans, Sept. 25.—Archbishop Capelle has received notification from the Vatican of his appointment as apostolic delegate for the Philippines. He is already apostolic delegate for Cuba and Porto Rico, besides being archbishop of New Orleans.

DIAZ NOT GOING TO CHICAGO.

Mexican President Detained at Home by Illness of His Wife.

City of Mexico, Sept. 25.—President Diaz cannot go to Chicago on account of the illness of his wife. He has appointed Ignacio Mariscal, minister of foreign relations, to go as his representative.

President Diaz expressed deep regret that he must forego the pleasure of the trip which he had looked forward to with keen desire. He had hoped to meet the leading men of the neighboring republic and felt that the occasion would be of much benefit to both countries.

While the illness of Mrs. Diaz has all along placed a degree of uncertainty about the plans of the President for his Northern journey, it was hoped until today that her condition might improve sufficiently to allow President Diaz to be absent. So strong was this expectation that to-day the Senate again took up the matter of the proposed visit and increased the amount for the appropriation for the expenses of the President and his party to \$150,000. The former appropriation was \$100,000. It was shortly after this action that the announcement of the change in President Diaz's plans was announced.

SCHEY'S PLACE IN PARADE

Will Ride with Admiral Miller as a Guest of New York City.

Fancy Prices for Good Positions Along the Line of Parade—Howard Gould Pays \$300 for a Box—The Hotels Already Overcrowded.

New York, Sept. 25.—From the Battery to Harlem the streets show evidence of the preparation for Admiral Dewey's welcome. Fifth avenue, as the main route of the parade, presents a busy appearance. Stands are building all along its length on the steps of churches, offices, and buildings.

The town is already crowded with people. All the hotels are full, and furnished rooms are pretty well taken up. Included in the sight-seeing floating hotels are some of the boats used as transports in moving troops to the West Indies. Special inducements are being offered patrons of the hotel-boats to remain over and witness the yacht race next week.

The reception committee has finally decided upon the order to be taken by the city officials and the guests of the city in the land parade of next Saturday. It is as follows:

Son's Band. Battalion Sailors from Olympia. Dewey and the Mayor.

Dewey's Staff. Dewey's Personal Staff. Dewey's Personal Staff. Dewey's Personal Staff.

Rear Admiral Sampson's Staff. Admiral Patterson's Staff. Admiral Patterson's Staff.

Admiral Patterson's Staff. Admiral Patterson's Staff. Admiral Patterson's Staff.

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TROOPS NEAR THE PASS

British Strategists Baffle the Transvaal Spies.

Text of Chamberlain's Note.

Imperial Government Now Formulating Proposals Which Will Be in the Nature of an Ultimatum—Gen. Joubert Counting Upon an Army of 10,000 Boers and Allies—The Transvaal Reply to England to Be Considered in Volksraad to-day.

Durban, Natal, Sept. 25.—Seven hundred and fifty men of the Leicestershire Regiment, 750 of the Royal Fusiliers, 200 mounted infantry, and the Eighteenth Hussars have arrived at Dundee from Ladysmith.

The troops that have been moved from Ladysmith to Dundee will form a new camp at Glencoe, their places being filled by others from India. The move was executed so smartly and unexpectedly that the Boer spies were unaware of it. Ladysmith is several miles from the Cape Neck, the entrance to the Transvaal. It is an important strategic point.

Urging Immediate Action.

A special dispatch from Pretoria says that the members of the Volksraad, believing that the British notes are intended to gain time for the concentration of troops, urge the government to adjourn the raid immediately, and to send Great Britain a note declaring that further mobilization will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Trenches, earthworks, and sand-bag defenses are being erected in all the available approaches to the capital.

It is reported from Pretoria that Commander General Buller's intention is to send 18,000 Transvaal troops to the Orange Free State, 8,000 from Cape Colony, 2,000 from Natal, and 6,000 Hollanders, Germans, and other volunteers.

The Brussels correspondent of the Standard says that Dr. J. H. Erasmus, representative of the South African Republic, now recognizes the hopelessness of any attempt to obtain European intervention.

Chamberlain's Note.

Officials of the foreign office this evening gave out the text of the letter of the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to the British high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, dated September 22. The British reply expresses regret that her majesty's offer, No. 5, of September 8, had been refused, and says:

"The object her majesty's government had in view in the recent negotiations has been stated in a manner which is most explicit. It was to obtain such substantial and immediate representation for the Outlanders as will enable them to secure for themselves that fair and just treatment which was formally promised them in the agreement which her majesty's government made with them when she granted privileges of self-government to the Transvaal. No conditions less comprehensive than those contained in the telegram of September 8 can be relied on to effect the purpose of the South African government to entertain the offer thus made, coming, as it does, after four months of protracted negotiations, themselves the climax of five years of extended agitation, makes it useless to further pursue the discussion on the lines hitherto followed, and the imperial government is now compelled to consider the situation afresh and formulate its own proposals for a final settlement of the issues which have been created by the Transvaal revolution."

It is stated that the British government has been following for many years by the government of South Africa. They will make the result of their deliberations in a later dispatch.

Breach of Faith Denied.

In a later communication, dated September 22, the imperial government takes up the charge of breach of faith instigated by Secretary of State Buller, September 16, "which we cannot pass in silence."

Mr. Chamberlain then says: "The proposals made by the South African republic in its letters of August 19 and September 8, 1898, were not only given by the British agent from the state attorney, as claimed. On the contrary, the state attorney sounded the British agent, both in writing and in conversation, as to the conditions on which the imperial government would waive the invitation to a joint inquiry, and the result of these communications was the proposals made by the South African government in these letters. It is very evident that the South African government could have had any doubt as to the imperial government's answer to the conditions named, and my reply was actually the same as the British agent had foreshadowed to the state attorney, and which the South African government must have anticipated in making the proposals."

The imperial government also denies that its telegram of September 8 substituted an entirely new proposal for the invitation to the joint commission of inquiry.

The imperial government then quotes the dispatch from South Africa of August 19, containing the conditions of the proposal, identical with that which the imperial government is said to have substituted, and the communication then proceeds as follows:

"Full Independence Recognized. 'The imperial government sees no ground for misapprehension on the part of the South African republic as to its answer regarding non-interference and suzerainty, as the imperial government had already stated that it would not press for the appointment of a joint commission of inquiry into the fact that such an inquiry would, in the opinion of the government of the South African republic, prejudice the right of full independence repeatedly recognized by the imperial government.'

"As to the use of the English language in the Volksraad, the imperial government regards this as reasonable, and is astonished that the government of the South African republic should deem it necessary to make a point of denying that the government of the South African republic ever proposed the same to the British agent."

Pretoria, Sept. 25.—The imperial dispatch was read to-day in the Volksraad. President Kruger announced that the reply of the government of the South African republic would be presented to the Volksraad to-morrow.

Sept. 25.—Von Veltheim, the former trooper in the Cape police, who shot and killed Wolfsoek, nephew, partner, and executor of the late Barney Barnato, in Johannesburg, in March of last year, after falling in an attempt to blackmail him, has been arrested while crossing the frontier. It is said that he was returning with the object of giving the government information.

ENGLAND CANNOT RECEDE.

Under Secretary of State Collings' Opinion on the Transvaal Situation.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 25.—In an interview here Jesse Collings, under secretary of state in the home department, said that the present state of affairs in the Transvaal is a highly creditable man. He said the policy of the government was one of extreme patience with absolute firmness. He said Great Britain cannot recede, because the British citizen must be protected in his rights.

Mr. Collings will proceed from here to-morrow via Seattle, St. Paul, and Chicago for New York to attend the boat races and also to visit former Secretary of War and Mrs. Endicott, parents of Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain.

RAISES THE WAGES OF 16,000 MEN.

Lake Carriers' Association Makes an Advance of 10 to 20 Per Cent.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 25.—As a result of meeting of the officers and directors of the Lake Carriers' Association, held this afternoon, the wages of nearly 16,000 men employed on the vessels of the Great Lakes will be raised from 10 to 20 per cent, beginning October 1. This increase of 2,000 engineers, who demanded an advance of 12-12 per cent, and threatened to strike should it not be conceded. Instead of the 12-12 per cent. asked for by the engineers they will receive an advance of 20 per cent.

The advance, as authorized by the executive committee, is as follows: First and second mates, first and second engineers, 20 per cent.; all other members of crews, including firemen, wheelmen, lookouts, cooks, deckhands, etc., 10 per cent.

On August 15 last the Lake Carriers' Association raised the wages of firemen, deckhands, cooks, wheelmen, and lookouts 10 per cent. so that the advance of 10 per cent. made to-day makes them a total of 20 per cent. increase since that date.

Members of the Lake Carriers' Association, when their attention was called to the fact that the engineers had been given 7-12 per cent. more than they had demanded, said no such demands had been received from the engineers. The Lake Carriers' Association has never recognized the Marine Engineers' Union.

Nothing," he declares, "could be expected of a definite character from people who had so much difficulty in agreeing with respect to delegates to the conference."

Senor Perra, commenting upon the election, said: "These elections are more an experiment than anything else. Their object is to train the people to vote. The municipal council of the club and the provincial councils and the latter will choose the national council, a body which will be fairly representative. Then when the time comes for legal voting, our people will have had some experience."

Cubans Annoying Spanish.

A body of Cubans went to-day to the engine house of the Commercial Fire Brigade and demanded that the Spanish flag displayed there be lowered. The firemen refused to comply with the demand, but the Cubans did not dare go to the Clerks' Club, opposite, and make a similar proposal.

The Cubans, however, secured a key leading to the roof of the clubhouse by threatening a porter, and hauled down the flag.

Chief of Police Cardenas, on being advised of what had occurred, ordered the police to rebuild both flags. The Spanish consul general, Senor Sagrario, has lodged a protest on behalf of the flag, and the firemen, and the president of the club will take legal action against the rioters.

At a memorial meeting held in connection with the exhumation of the remains of Antonio Macao, a Cuban revolutionary leader, who was killed in the revolution, Senor Sagrario, after Gen. Sagrario had sketched the life of Macao, said: "Macao lived the present dissension that is rending the revolutionary party would not be the least useful for the leaders to try to hide the fact of these differences. They would do better to acknowledge them and endeavor to find a remedy, and others like him, have been invited to join in a meeting of conflicting opinion. We refuse to do, though we are ready to join with the differences are cleared away."

General Strike Set for To-day.

In spite of the efforts of the leaders, a general strike to-morrow seems inevitable. The union of the laundrymen, who are to join the Cartmen's Union, but it is expected that the cartmen will go with the rest. The strikers are confident of winning. They say they have withstood a blockade of three months' duration, and after that there is nothing to fear.

A manifesto has been issued by the general committee, calling upon all to help the movement. The various laundry establishments are closed, and it is impossible to get laundry work done—a very serious matter in Havana.

It is not known how long the strikers can hold out. They say that even if they lose they will have struck a blow in the right direction. The strikers are confident of winning. They say they have withstood a blockade of three months' duration, and after that there is nothing to fear.

Two Important Dispatches from Gen. Otis, at Manila, were made public by the War Department yesterday. The first indicates that the insurgents on Luzon are about to recognize the authority of the United States. The dispatch follows:

Adjutant General, Washington, Sept. 25, 1899. Highest, Manila, regarding Manila and sixty-four armed men surrendered to Byrne at Castellana, Negros. Election in that island October 2. Sought conference with the insurgents, and the promise could be given them in case of formal submission. Told no arrangements possible until surrender and force disbanded.

OTIS. The second dispatch says the American flag will be raised in Sulu Islands. The chief insurgents in Zamboanga are reported willing to accept the authority of the United States, but desire to name conditions which Gen. Otis would not accept. The second dispatch follows:

Adjutant General, Washington. Places returned from Zolo Island, having placed garrisons at Sassi and Pangasinan, Tawi Tawi, and Zamboanga. The company each place is a ton of powder satisfactory. Bales sent chief insurgents, Zamboanga; still anxious to receive United States garrison on condition of withdrawal should Aguinaldo succeed in Luzon. Prospective not entertained. Zamboanga having trouble with more dates in vicinity, who have raised United States. Date Cagayan, Sulu Island, visited July, gave address, and sent to new American flag, raised on Sulu Island. Flag to give six months' notice in order to establish in archipelago customs regulations under proposed between Spain, Germany, and Great Britain of 1855. Latest report by mail.

OTIS.

FIRE ON AN ATLANTIC LINER.

Flames Extinguished Before Many Knew that Anything Unusual Had Occurred.

New York, Sept. 25.—The Red Star liner Friesland, Capt. Nicols, arrived at New York from Antwerp to-day. She left Europe on September 16 and a fire, supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, was discovered on the night of the 19th. The fire was quickly smothered. Those passengers who had staircases in the lower forward section of the vessel were aroused and called on deck, but no excitement prevailed, and the fact that there had been a fire on board was not generally known until the following day. The damage to the vessel has not been definitely ascertained, but it is probably slight.

Quigg President of County Committee.

New York, Sept. 25.—The new Republican county committee elected at the annual meeting to-night and organized by the election of Quigg as president. A communication was read from President Wheeler H. Peckham, of the City Club, relative to a conference regarding candidates opposing Tammany. The matter was referred to the Republican convention, which will meet on October 1.

CUBANS LEARN TO VOTE

Novel Electioneering Tactics Resorted to in Havana.

Two Spanish Flags Torn Down.

Consul General Sagrario Lodges a Protest, and the Chief of Police Orders that the Colors Be Hoisted Again—Labor Leaders Fail to Check the Strike Movement, and a General Tie-up Is Expected to-day, Leaving the City Without Bread.

Havana, Sept. 25.—The election of delegates to the municipal committee has been attended. In some instances there was an utter lack of order, the crowd taking charge of the tables and those coming actually snatching the cards from others who were about to vote against the candidate of the former.

Juan Gualberto Gomez asserts that all kinds of political opinion are represented in the men chosen. Some favor Maximino Gomez, others support the members of the former military assembly, and others still desire to raise the race question.

"Nothing," he declares, "could be expected of a definite character from people who had so much difficulty in agreeing with respect to delegates to the conference."

Senor Perra, commenting upon the election, said: "These elections are more an experiment than anything else. Their object is to train the people to vote. The municipal council of the club and the provincial councils and the latter will choose the national council, a body which will be fairly representative. Then when the time comes for legal voting, our people will have had some experience."

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TRAIN OF CALAMITIES.

Earthquakes, Floods, and Landslides in Himalaya.

Calcutta, Sept. 25.—Earthquakes, floods, and terrible landslides occurred at and near Darjeeling, in the Lower Himalaya, last night. Great damage was done and no fewer than sixty natives perished. There was a rainfall of twenty-eight inches in thirty-eight hours. Three bad landslides took place between Darjeeling and Sonada, involving the transportation of a railway train of passengers.

According to the latest reports, nine European children and twenty natives were lost between those two places. The whole Calcutta road is blocked and the Paganjhora line has been seriously damaged.

About a thousand acres of tea has been destroyed from Jalapahar to Burchell. At the latter place some 3,000 feet of water supply pipe has been ruined. The electric plant has suffered seriously and the town is in darkness. There is great fear of further rain.

A dispatch from Jalpaiguri, on the River Teesta, thirty miles southeast of Darjeeling, says that a boat crossing the Teesta, with three Europeans and six natives, was swamped by the high waves. The body of one of its occupants has been found fourteen miles down the river. It is reported that the Europeans, Anderson, Kuster, and Whitton, jumped overboard. Their fate is unknown. Search parties have been sent out to look for them.

TESTIFIED FOR DREYFUS.

Capt. Freystaetter Appointed to a Superior Command in Charente Inferieure.